1: Honigmann E-5 (1943-1945) 1949 ND12 Nahane ND12

although this is also done. When a boat is to be poled, manilla line or a pair of spruce saplings are used to fasten the vessels together. If poles are used, one end of each pole is bent to fit into the gunwales of each boat where the ends are lashed. This device is said to prevent the boats from breaking if they drop down a shelf of swift water. If two boats are used in conjunction, dogs generally ride in the forward craft and passengers with goods behind.

Once, in rainy weather, Louis Man erected a mosquito tent in his boat. The tent was placed over a pair of bent spruce saplings anchored in the gunwales and forming an arc. The front and rear ties of the shelter were attached to the gunwales. Under this shelter rode Louis' wife, infant son, and Irene Wiley with her baby. Louis and his fourteen year old daughter, Eleanor, alternated running the outboard. The ethnographer met the party as he and Nitla were fishing downriver in a plywood canoe. Louis signalled to Nitla and the two vessels were lashed together side by side with only a slight reduction of speed on Louis' part. The journey was then resumed with all the passengers in the larger vessel.

In fall, boats are unstrung from motor and stored high on the shore in order to prevent the spring break-up from smashing them.

Routine of travel. In contrast to the leisurely life of the Indians in camp, considerably more determination marks travel behavior once a journey has been undertaken. An effort is made to begin long journeys by getting a start early in the day, in winter sometimes an hour or two before sunrise. The demolition of the camp and the packing of the household equipment is undertaken by women while men transport the goods to boat or toboggan. When the tent has been taken down, the poles which supported the structure are left standing. This, however, is scarcely for the convenience of the next comer as only rarely will one family camp in another's campsite. Farewells, beyond a casual good-bye, are rarely taken, even when a family expects to be gone for a long period.

On walking trips, rest stops are frequently initiated by the leader of the party, but these stops are of only brief duration, particularly in winter. Smoking is a common feature of such rests. People try to cover at least half the distance of a day's journey before pausing for lunch. Lunch stops are marked by a fire and the preparation of tea; they seldom last more than forty-five minutes.

In the course of winter travel, fire is always made as soon as any member of a party complains of serious chilling. If gloved hands perspire in the course of a journey, they are exposed to the cold until chilled and then reglowed; this prevents the mittens from becoming damp with perspiration and freezing. Should the fingers become cold in walking they are held lightly clenched within the mittens and the arms swung. Against the dampness absorbed from falling snow, there is no protection while traveling. When camp is reached, however, clothes are thoroughly dried or changed for fresh garments. The blanched faces of some people returning to the trading post in spring indicate that individuals are often careless or unaware of the danger of frostbite. No chances are taken with wet moccasins, however, and footwear is promptly dried or changed should it become wet.

Camp is generally made shortly before dark. If women accompany the party, they now take over the task of cutting poles and laying brush while men transport the necessary things from the craft or vehicle and perhaps start a fire. Unneeded supplies are left in the

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with water is used in summer. In winter, powdered whole milk, which is easier to transport and which cannot become damaged by freezing, is generally prepared.

Stimulants and condiments. Tobacco has attained wide popularity in the Kaska area and is smoked, chewed, and, in the form of *snuff*, held in the mouth without chewing. While a few older men smoke pipes, the majority of men and women prefer cigarettes, particularly the American brands to which they have been introduced by soldiers and civilians engaged on work along the Highway. Boys begin to smoke at about the age of nine and girls at about fourteen. In Lower Post, people commonly buy readymade cigarettes (at thirty-five cents a package). Including the many cigarettes that must be given to friends who temporarily lack "smokes," a person consumes a pack of cigarettes a day. In the bush, nearly all smokers roll their own smokes, an exception being Old Kean who supplies himself with a winter's supply of "tailor mades." For rolling, the stronger tasting rice paper (Chantecler brand) is generally preferred. Donald Sam was the only person observed to moisten dry cigarette tobacco by first rolling it in his hand and then breathing into his clenched fist. Only rarely is a supply of smokes rolled in advance of a journey. Young girls, however, sometimes preserve partly smoked stubs in empty match boxes and use these while traveling in cold weather, when rolling cigarettes is difficult. Men who are playing cards, gambling, or drinking may request an unoccupied youth or wife to roll smokes for them. In smoking cigarettes are generally held between the thumb and index finger, the hand being cupped around the glowing tip (Pl. 5, c). They are smoked until quite small and are then usually thrown into the fire or, in summer and fall, stamped out with the foot.

Both men and women take snuff orally. When the supply of prepared snuff is exhausted, a person may prepare his own by mixing cigarette tobacco with white wood ashes on a piece of cardboard. The mixture is spread thin and heated in front of a fire. While snuff takers as well as tobacco chewers also smoke cigarettes, for most people smoking is not a satisfactory substitute for the other forms of tobacco. The chewing of plug tobacco is almost entirely restricted to men.

The principal condiments used by the Kaska are salt, pepper, cinnamon, ketchup, pickles (in summer), Worcestershire sauce, and prepared mustard. Older folks, not having been brought up to use salt often use it sparingly, but for most people it is an indispensable feature of the diet.

Standard of living. Unlike the situation prevailing with respect to capital goods, which are easily constructed, readily available, or freely loaned, the distribution of consumer goods varies more sharply among different families. The principal factors making for an unequal standard of living are: differences in hunting ability, luck in hunting, health, the degree of incentive invested in trapping, the character of a trap line, and the willingness of a man to work for wages during the summer. Families in which there are several able hunters and persistent trappers are better provided with consumer goods than families consisting of old or infirm people or those whose productive members are reluctant to exert themselves.

The average combined winter and spring earnings of a Kaska family are about $1000. A very few men earn as high as $3000 a year; others earn only from $300 to $1000. In appraising these figures it must be remembered that families often have several children and unproductive old people who must be fed, and that prices for food and most supplies are very high in the North.